

## The Quest of Columbus Was a Liberty Loan

The Explorer Was Seeking Wealth to Free the Holy Places of the Earth

AT sunrise, four hundred and twenty-six years ago to-day, a toy ship, called a caravel, of 100 tons burden, lay off the coast of Mariguana, an island now deserted, not far southeast from Florida. Presently a small boat put off with a landing party. The first man ashore was arrayed in scarlet silk. In his left hand he carried the royal standard of Spain; in his right hand a drawn sword. There was Columbus.

Does it seem theatrical, like something done in a moving picture? Perhaps. But that is the superficial aspect only. Let us consider the inner meaning of this gorgeous event, and see in what miraculous manner we are related to it.

Columbus was in quest of a Liberty Loan.

This is not a rhetorical statement. It is romantically and literally true.

The immediate object of his voyage was to discover, not a New World, the existence of which was unknown, but the dazzling East—the Indies and China, then called Cathay—where, according to rumor in Europe, wealth was so fabulous and overrunning that people lived in houses roofed with gold and sipped rare wine out of goblets hewn from diamonds. Tokens of such wealth had for many years been trickling into Europe by way of the hazardous caravan routes across Asia. The exact source of it was unknown. It lay somewhere to the west of the Old World. Columbus believed the world to be round and persuaded Queen Isabella of Spain that one could reach the East by sailing westward from Spain across the Atlantic. He drove a stiff bargain with Isabella. He stipulated for himself almost unlimited powers of participation in the wealth when he should have succeeded in locating it.

He was a strong man and full of purpose. It is much believed that his motive was acquisitive—that he was ambitious to be the richest human being in the whole world, richer and more powerful than all the kings then living.

But no popular school history attends to one important question. What did Columbus mean to do with the wealth he expected to find.

The true answer is a revelation of profound significance. It gives you a new sense of the destiny which governs all of us.

Columbus meant to use the wealth for the same purpose to which we are now consecrating Liberty Loans. He meant to use it to liberate the holy places of the earth and restore them to Christendom.

This was his consuming ambition.

This was what sent him forth upon an unknown sea, in a 100-ton boat, to discover the fabulous East.

He dreamed of reviving the crusades.

The passionate animosity of Christian

Tired of Lending? You Don't Know What It Is To Be Tired



Europe against the infidel possessors of the Holy Sepulchre had cooled. Columbus aspired to kindle it again. He meant to lead a new crusade against the Mahometan pagans who held the Holy Land. Europe had begun to compromise with them for the sake of peace.

History has never understood Columbus. He was at heart, in his own way, the most militant Christian after Christ. And when he realized that his enterprise had failed commercially, that what he had found was not the East running over with wealth ready-made, but a New World, he sternly enjoined it as a task upon those who should come after him to find the means wherewith to accomplish that in which he had failed.

We are they. The task is ours. We inherit the crusade.

Now consider how things seem to have been always intended, only in some form or manner not perceived at the time.

The East he sought was a fable. The New World he discovered was infinitely richer in its possibilities of wealth and historically essential to the end he had in view.

It took only a little time. In Hayti the elements have not entirely destroyed traces of the slight fortifications he built at a place which was to have been called Isabella, the foundation of a New World. They may still be distinguished from the mass of overgrowing vegetation.

In this historically short time we who came after him have grown to be the strongest, richest, most resourceful people on the face of the earth, with a wealth in material means and in power over physical problems which in his time were quite unimaginable. Everything needful was already here. It required only to be developed. We have developed it. We can win the crusade. Without us it was bound to have failed again.

It is still the same crusade. The task is to recover the holy places of the earth and restore them to Christendom. Only the names of ideas have changed, and even these have changed very little. Paganism is pagan still, reinforced by the Hun. The Holy Land is to-day a battle ground.

Shall we win it?  
Shall we lend our gold to the cause?  
The soul of Columbus is asking?

We Will Finish His Dream,  
We Will Win the Crusade  
and Liberate the World

Shall we fail in this Liberty Loan?  
What tormented the spirit of Columbus was that the world had made peace with the forces of desecration and unholy. It had wearied of fighting the Turk. It had given up the crusade.

It had made a diplomatic peace.  
When he sailed on his quest he was unswerving and indomitable. Three days before the Pinta's lookout cried "Land!" his little band was at the point of mutiny. The other navigators had despaired of finding land on that course and insisted upon turning south. Columbus would not hear of it. He steered his westerly course. If he had turned south, but for an hour, the discovery of the New World would have been postponed, how long nobody knows. Every subsequent human event might have been deflected and different. We might not be the people we are.

Hero and martyr, Columbus! We take you as our symbol, clothed in scarlet, holding a drawn sword.

We will finish your dream.  
We are richer than the East of your fable.  
We will win the crusade and set the world free.

### Liberty Day Expected to Push Loan Ahead in Nation

To-day is Liberty Day throughout the nation.

Celebration of the day, which is the focal point of the fourth campaign for the finances of victory, is expected to give the drive such an impetus that subscriptions will plunge far ahead of the total for the first eleven days, which was announced last night as \$2,269,876,200.

The dollars of Liberty have been coming forth so slowly thus far in the campaign that the nation is \$1,195,123,800 behind its schedule. Liberty Day, with all its implications as to the idealistic purposes for which Liberty Loan money is to be spent, will give every individual throughout the land an opportunity to determine how far he is responsible for the deficit and precisely what his share is of the \$3,730,123,800 which has yet to be raised by October 19.

Commenting on the way the inspiration that is caused to-day by the parades and festivals in every city is needed to help overcome a menacing situation on the financial front, the Treasury review last night said:

"In the face of high official pleas for united support of the loan and emphatic declarations that peace talk should not cause a slackening of subscribing, this result and the outlook for the success of the loan are distinctly disappointing."

Subscriptions Not Withheld.

"Inasmuch as the belief is prevalent in some quarters that reports on subscriptions are being withheld in an endeavor to create a 'bear' impression, it seems proper to explain the manner in which the official figures are obtained and made public. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock, Washington time, the twelve Federal Reserve Banks of the country report to the Treasury Department every subscription made through incorporated banks and trust companies on which deposits of 10 per cent. have been made. These reports are made public absolutely without change. The whole truth of the situation is told by the figures, and they speak for themselves."

"Briefly stated, the situation to-night is that \$632,000,000 must be subscribed on every one of the remaining working days of the loan if the total asked for by Secretary McAdoo is to be obtained."

Only 37 per cent of the national quota of \$6,000,000 has been subscribed. And in the New York Federal Reserve district only 28.5 per cent of the allotment has been filled, compared with 47.7 per cent in the corresponding period of the third loan. This district in eleven days lent \$313,797,400 to the nation, showing a gain of \$58,672,650 for Thursday, which is the largest official increase yet recorded for this district. The statistics announced last night showed that New York's achievement, though still far behind what was expected, is slightly improved. The district has now subscribed 49 per cent of what it was scheduled to, against

44 per cent, according to the previous day's figures.

New York Still Tenth

New York is still tenth among the twelve Federal Reserve districts. St. Louis, which is indisputably in the front, has placed \$182,954,700 at the disposal of the government—70 per cent of its quota. Minneapolis is the only other district that has filled more than half of its allotment.

The standing of the Reserve districts follows:

District	Subscription, percentage
St. Louis	\$182,954,700 70
Minneapolis	122,676,450 58
Boston	240,538,400 40
San Francisco	185,537,800 46
Dallas	85,707,350 44
Cleveland	377,468,300 43
Richmond	96,015,550 30
Philadelphia	150,709,800 30
New York	313,797,400 28
Kansas City	72,085,600 27
Atlanta	49,848,500 26

New York will celebrate Liberty Day with great procession of civilians and American and Allied soldiers down Fifth Avenue. The procession will start at 11:30 o'clock this morning at Seaview second Street. The day in the city will be especially dedicated to Italy, and the Columbus Day celebrations will be combined with the loan activities.

Loan Situation Grave

The gravity of the loan situation here is revealed by the statistics of past performances. In order to overcome the shortage of the first eleven days the people of the district will have to subscribe an average of \$160,773,325 during each of the remaining working days of the campaign. Most of the banks and trust companies of the city will be open to-day to take subscriptions. The daily burden of the district for the rest of the campaign will be distributed as follows, so far as this city is concerned: New York City, \$122,507,019; Manhattan, \$115,423,031; Brooklyn, \$57,452; Queens, \$704,300; The Bronx, \$665,976; and Richmond, \$151,725.

An analysis of the accomplishments in this district in the first eleven days follows:

New York Subscriptions			
	Subscription	Percentage	
Manhattan	\$43,285,700	\$112,118,350	26.3
Brooklyn	1,034,450	34,882,100	44.0
Queens	415,800	3,291,200	46.6
The Bronx	186,100	1,388,400	29.6
Richmond	190,700	160,100	24.9
N. Y. City	\$45,104,400	\$354,026,350	26.9
Sub-districts, eleven days			
	Subscription	Percentage	
Buffalo	\$2,753,500	\$20,121,850	23.8
Rochester	1,406,250	10,758,400	23.8
Syracuse	2,630,200	18,322,900	31.1
Albany	743,550	7,354,200	38.3
Albany	1,715,500	22,096,300	31.1
Long Island			
New York City	\$71,600	6,935,250	63.3
Northern New Jersey	12,492,850	63,551,950	37.7
Fairfield County, Conn.			
Westchester and Rockland Counties, New York	1,486,150	10,322,500	42.3
Total outside New York City	\$25,668,250	\$199,771,100	34.3
Total for district	\$68,672,650	\$513,797,400	28.5